Beolit Teena 609 AM Export III

BUSH
TERM

BEOLIT TEENA 609 AM Export III Transistor Receiver

Instruction for Use

1. Switching the Receiver on

The receiver is on when this button is down. To switch off the receiver, depress this button once more.

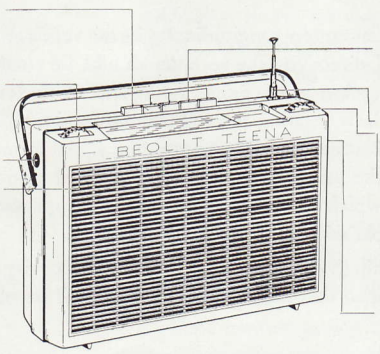
2. Tone Control

Advancing this control from the stop, to the right, will increase the treble range.

3. Jack for External Aerial

4. Volume

Advance this control about one quarter of a turn to the right, from the stop.



5. Range

To set the receiver for the desired wave band, depress the button concerned.

6. Telescoping Whip

7. Tuning Control

Correct reproduction is obtained only when the station you want to listen to has been tuned in accurately. Readjust the volume control (4) if necessary.

8. Jack for External Speaker

Aerials

The receiver has two built-in aerials; a ferrite aerial which operates on LW and MW; and a telescoping whip that operates on SW 2 and SW 1. These two aerials are the regular aerials of the receiver; they are designed to provide a very high order of sensitivity on all wave bands. Where reception is desired under poor conditions, such as in a closed motor-car or in a ferro-concrete building, best results will be obtained if an external aerial is connected to the receiver's aerial jack. If reception is poor indoors and no outdoor aerial is available, an improvement will be obtained by placing the receiver near a window.

The ferrite aerial is mounted longitudinally in the receiver, and as it possesses a certain amount of directivity the receiver should be rotated slowly back and forth until best reception is obtained. Likewise, an undesired station can be suppressed by similarly rotating the receiver for minimum signal from the station in question. This may possibly reduce the signal from the desired station as well, but since the angle over which the desired station is strong is much wider than that in which the undesired station is suppressed, considerable improvement is possible with the procedure described.

The telescoping whip (SW 2 and SW 1) has no directivity. It should be pulled out to its full length so that maximum sensitivity will be obtained.

Taking Bearings

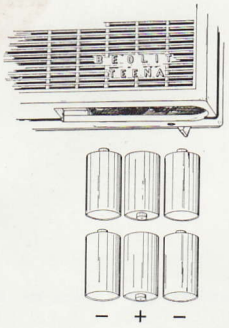
The directional properties of the receiver when the built-in aerial is used can be utilized for taking bearings. The procedure is as follows: Tune in a station whose location you know, for instance one of the marine radio beacons operating between 300 and 320 Kc/s in the Long Wave band, and then rotate

the receiver for *minimum* signal. As mentioned above, this direction is very well-defined, and the station will therefore be found on a straight line lengthwise through the receiver. Next, the direction of the line through the station is drawn on a map that is oriented with respect to the four points of the compass, and a second bearing is taken on another station. This bearing, too, is drawn on the map, and the location of the receiver is now found as the point where the two lines intersect. A check may be obtained by taking a third bearing.

Battery

Six size C flashlight cells comprise the 9 volt battery. The service life of a set of dry cells is between 150 and 200 hours, depending on the type used and the volume level at which the receiver is operated. The current consumption is increased as the volume control is advanced.

When the set does not operate, or distortion becomes apparent, the dry cells should be replaced. You can do this yourself, or ask your dealer to do so.



Loosen, by means of a coin, the screw which holds the battery compartment cover on the underside of the receiver. Remove the cover and insert the cells as shown in the illustration and as outlined by marks on the underside of the cover.

Dry cells are not installed in your set when shipped from the factory. Your dealer will be glad to install a fresh set at the time of purchase. It is advisable that the metal-clad "leakproof" type be used to insure against damage to the battery compartment. It is unwise to leave the radio with spent dry cells in it, and if the radio is not to be used for several months, the cells should be removed. All six cells should be replaced at the same time.

Preserve battery life by making sure the receiver is *switched off* when not in use. Tuning the volume down does not turn the set off.

External Speaker

Your receiver has provision for connecting an external speaker so that you will be able to enjoy even finer performance than is possible with the space limitation of a transistor portable. Connecting another speaker will automatically switch off the built-in speaker. Standard miniature phone plugs for this connection may be obtained from your dealer.

TECHNICAL DATA

Wave bands:	LW: 147— 320 Kc/s, 2040— 940 m. MW: 525—1500 Kc/s, 570— 200 m. SW 2: 5.95— 12 Mc/s, 50— 25 m. SW 1: 11.8— 22 Mc/s, 25.4—13.6 m.
Battery:	Nominal supply voltage is 9 volts. Six size C (American standard) flashlight cells.
Speaker:	Oval, 150×95 mm (6×4").
Dimensions in mm:	273 mm wide, 180 mm high, 84 mm deep.

Dimensions in inches (approx.):	11" wide, $7^1/_2$" high, $3^1/_2$" deep.
Weight:	2.2 kg (approx. 4 lbs. 9 oz.) including dry cells.
External speaker:	3.5 ohms. Connected by means of jack plug which automatically cuts out the built-in speaker.
Transistors and diodes:	AF 115 oscillator/mixer. AF 117_1 IF amplifier. AF 117_2 IF amplifier. AC 126 audio amplifier. AC 126 driver for output stage. 2×AC 128 push-pull output stage. K 5/2 detector diode.
Max. output power:	1 watt.
Battery drain:	No signal: 15—20 mA. 50 mW output power: 50 mA.
Aerials:	Ferrite aerial for LW, MW. Telescoping whip for SW 2 and SW 1. External aerial may be used on all wave bands.
Controls:	Volume control, tuning control, tone control. Also push-button-operated coil assembly with on/off switch, LW, MW, SW 2, SW 1.
Cabinet:	Impact-proof leather-grained polystyrene.

Technical data subject to change.

The short-wave bands comprise the following broadcast bands:

SW 2: 50 m—*49-m band—41-m band—31-m band—25-m band* —25 m.
SW 1: 25 m—*19-m band—16-m band—13-m band* —13.6 m.

Wavelength-Frequency Conversion Table for Short-wave Broadcast Bands.

49-m band = 5.950 — 6.200 Mc/s.
41-m band = 7.100 — 7.300 Mc/s.
31-m band = 9.500 — 9.775 Mc/s.
25-m band = 11.700 — 11.975 Mc/s.
19-m band = 15.100 — 15.450 Mc/s.
16-m band = 17.700 — 17.900 Mc/s.
13-m band = 21.450 — 21.750 Mc/s.

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